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EXAMINER	
JOHNSON, CARLTON	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2136	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/817,124	MORTEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Carlton V. Johnson	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 April 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 April 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responding to application papers filed on **4-2-2004**.

2. Claims **1 - 20** are pending. Claims **1, 12, 18, 20** are independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims **18, 19** have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims **18, 19** are directed to a modulated data signal having computer executable instructions embodied thereon. (see Specification Paragraph [0026]) As such, the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-statutory. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects

for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims **1 - 3, 5 - 8, 10, 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Benaloh et al.** (US Patent No. **7,065,216**).

Regarding Claim 1, Benaloh discloses a method for tracing content in a highly distributed system, comprising:

a) receiving content associated with a content owner; (see Benaloh col. 1, lines 63-66: content received (provided); col. 12, lines 10-14: network (distributed) access to content)

b) decrypting the received content; (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 8-10: content decrypted)

c) associating a first set of information with the decrypted content, wherein the first set of information, in part, uniquely identifies an entity decrypting the content; (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 21-26: identify content player (entity decrypting content)) and

d) providing a second set of information to the content owner, wherein the second set of information enables the content owner to trace the content in the highly distributed system. (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 36-39; col. 1, line 54-58: identify (trace) entity that should decrypt content)

Regarding Claims 2, 8, Benaloh discloses the method of claims 1, 7, wherein decrypting the received content further comprises:

a) obtaining an access key out-of-band, wherein the access key is uniquely associated with the entity decrypting the content and a sender of the content; (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 20-28; col. 12, lines 10-14; col. 6, lines19-23: receive content (access) key (network, other)) and

b) employing the access key to unwrap the received content. (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 16-19: decrypt content using access key)

Regarding Claim 3, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 1, wherein associating the first set of information further comprises:

a) determining a self-identifier associated with the entity decrypting the content; (see Benaloh col. 6, lines 25-27: serial number, identifier for content player)

b) determining a fingerprint based, in part, on the self-identifier; (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint) and

c) watermarking the decrypted content employing the fingerprint. (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint)

Regarding Claim 5, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 3, wherein the self-identifier further comprises at least one of a serial number, and a time stamp indicating approximately when the content is decrypted. (see Benaloh col. 6, lines 25-27: serial number, identify content player)

Regarding Claim 6, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the second set

of information further comprises at least one of traceability information, a time stamp, an identifier, and registration information associated with at least one of the content and the entity decrypting the content. (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 36-39: traceability information)

Regarding Claim 7, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising:

a) determining a self-identifier associated with the entity decrypting the content; (see Benaloh col. 6, lines 25-27: serial number, identify content player, decrypting content)

b) determining an access key associated with another recipient of the content and the entity; (see Benaloh col. 7, lines 1-5: determine content (access) key)

c) encrypting the content; (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 6-10: encrypt contents)

d) wrapping the encrypted content and the self-identifier employing the access key; (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint)

e) forwarding the wrapped and encrypted content to the other recipient. (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 20-28; col. 12, lines 10-14: transfer encrypted content to user (network, medium))

Regarding Claim 10, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 7, wherein the access key employs a public key infrastructure. (see Benaloh col. 6, lines 13-18; col. 10, lines 6-10: public/private key pair techniques)

Regarding Claim 11, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the content is at least one of a subscription television, movies, interactive video games, video conferencing, audio, still images, text, graphics. (see Benaloh col. 7, lines 1-5: content, a movie)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims **4, 9, 12 - 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Benaloh** in view of **Cooper et al.** (US PGPUB No. **20010051996**).

Regarding Claim 4, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 3, wherein the self-identifier associated with the entity decrypting the content. (see Benaloh col. 6, lines 25-27: serial number, identifier for content player to decrypt content) Benaloh does not specifically disclose the capability to digitally sign by an encryption key. However, Cooper discloses wherein the self-identifier is digitally signed content by an encryption key. (see Cooper paragraph [019], lines 1-2: content distribution; paragraph [0043], lines 1-5: digitally sign content; paragraph [0019], lines 5-9: watermark-fingerprint techniques)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Benaloh as taught by Cooper to enable the capability to digitally signed by an encryption key. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Cooper in order to enable the capability to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the source. (see Cooper paragraph [0017], lines 7-13: *" ... Therefore, there is a need in the electronic media content distribution field to be able to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the person who is the source, to be able to monitor the files if they are transferred to others, and to have these capabilities while imposing minimal burden and inconvenience on the consumer. ... "*)

Regarding Claim 9, Benaloh discloses the method of claim 7, wherein generating encrypted content. (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 6-10: encrypting content) Benaloh does not specifically disclose wrapping the encrypted content further comprises digitally signing the encrypted content. However, Cooper discloses wherein wrapping the encrypted content further comprises digitally signing the encrypted content. (see Cooper paragraph [019], lines 1-2: content distribution; paragraph [0043], lines 1-5: digitally sign content; paragraph [0019], lines 5-9: watermark-fingerprint techniques)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Benaloh as taught by Cooper to enable the capability to wrapping the encrypted content further comprises digitally signing the encrypted content. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Cooper in order to enable the capability

to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the source. (see Cooper paragraph [0017], lines 7-13)

Regarding Claim 12, Benaloh discloses a security device for tracing content in a highly distributed system, comprising:

a) a receiver configured to receive content associated with a content owner; (see Benaloh col. 1, lines 63-66: content received (provided); col. 12, lines 10-14: network (distributed) access to content)

b) a fingerprinter-watermarker configured to perform actions including: determining a self-identifier that uniquely identifies a recipient of the content; (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint)

c) determining a fingerprint based, in part, on the self-identifier; (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint) and

d) watermarking the content employing the fingerprint; (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint)

Benaloh does not specifically disclose a forensics interface configured to send information associated with the watermarked content to the content owner. However, Cooper discloses:

e) a forensics interface configured to send information associated with the watermarked content to the content owner. (see Cooper paragraph [0071], lines 1-4; paragraph [0298], lines 1-3: report unauthorized content usage)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Benaloh as taught by Cooper to enable the capability for a forensics interface configured to send information associated with the watermarked content to the content owner. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Cooper in order to enable the capability to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the source. (see Cooper paragraph [0017], lines 7-13)

Regarding Claim 13, Benaloh discloses the security device of claim 12, further comprising:

a) a key wrap, coupled to the fingerprinter-watermarker(see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint),

that is configured to perform actions, including:

b) receiving an access key associated with the recipient of the content; (see Benaloh col. 7, lines 1-5: receive content (access key)) and

c) wrapping the content and the self identifier employing the access key. (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 6-10: encrypt content and security information using content (access) key)

Regarding Claim 14, Benaloh discloses the security device of claim 13, wherein the access key is received employing an out-of-band mechanism. (see Benaloh col. 10,

lines 20-28; col. 12, lines 12-14; col. 6, lines19-23: receive content (access) key, (network, other))

Regarding Claim 15, Benaloh discloses the security device of claim 12, wherein the recipient is at least one of an aggregator, a service operator, and a user. (see Benaloh col. 4, line 66 - col. 5, line 5: content provider(s), aggregator)

Regarding Claim 16, Benaloh discloses the security device of claim 12, wherein the second set of information further comprises at least one of traceability information, a time stamp, an identifier, and registration information associated with at least one of the content and the recipient of the content. (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 36-39: traceability information)

Regarding Claim 17, Benaloh discloses the security device of claim 12, further comprising:

b) a fingerprinted-watermarked content data store configured to store encrypted content. (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint)

Benaloh does not specifically disclose a data store configured to store decrypted content

However, Cooper discloses:

a) a data store configured to store decrypted content; (see Cooper paragraph [019], lines 1-2: content distribution; paragraph [0018], lines 12-15; paragraph [0062], lines 2-6: database; paragraph [0019], lines 5-9: watermark-fingerprint techniques)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Benaloh as taught by Cooper to enable the capability for a data store configured to store decrypted content. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Cooper in order to enable the capability to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the source. (see Cooper paragraph [0017], lines 7-13)

Regarding Claim 18, Benaloh discloses a modulated data signal having computer executable instructions embodied thereon for delivering content in a highly distributed system, the modulated data signal comprising actions including:

a) transferring content from a market participant to another market participant; (see Benaloh col. 5, lines 1-8: content provider transfer; col. 12, lines 10-14; transfer content, network)

b) enabling a decryption of the content, if the transferred content is encrypted; (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 8-10: content decrypted)

c) enabling an association of information with the decrypted content, wherein the information uniquely identifies an entity associated with the decryption of the content; (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 36-39: identify content player (entity))

Benaloh does not specifically disclose providing the information concerning the decrypted content to the content owner.

However, Cooper discloses:

d) providing the information concerning the decrypted content to the content owner. (see Cooper paragraph [0071], lines 1-4; paragraph [0298], lines 1-3: report unauthorized content usage)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Benaloh as taught by Cooper to enable the capability for providing the information concerning the decrypted content to the content owner. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Cooper in order to enable the capability to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the source. (see Cooper paragraph [0017], lines 7-13)

Regarding Claim 19, Benaloh discloses the modulated data signal of claim 18, wherein information associated with the content further comprises at least one of a fingerprint, a watermark, a time stamp, and a serial number. (see Benaloh col. 8, lines 49-50; col. 11, lines 55-62; col. 9, lines 8-11: watermark, fingerprint)

Regarding Claim 20, Benaloh discloses an apparatus for tracing content in a highly distributed system, comprising:

a) a means for receiving content associated with a content owner; (see Benaloh (see Benaloh col. 1, lines 63-66: content received; col. 12, lines 10-14: network (distributed) access to content); col. 4, lines 18-20; col. 4, lines 32-37: software, implementation means)

b) a decryption means for decrypting the received content; (see Benaloh col. 10, lines 16-19: decrypt content; col. 4, lines 18-20; col. 4, lines 32-37: software, implementation means)

c) a means for associating a first set of information with the decrypted content, wherein the first set of information, in part, uniquely identifies an entity decrypting the content; (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 21-26: identify content player (entity decrypting content); col. 4, lines 18-20; col. 4, lines 32-37: software, implementation means)

d) a means for determining a second set of information associated with the decryption of the content; (see Benaloh col. 2, lines 36-39; col. 1, line 54-58: identify (trace) entity that decrypted content; col. 4, lines 18-20; col. 4, lines 32-37: software, implementation means)

Benaloh discloses a means for implementation. (see Benaloh col. 4, lines 18-20; col. 4, lines 32-37: software, implementation means) Benaloh does not specifically disclose providing the second set of information to the content owner However, Cooper discloses:

e) providing the second set of information to the content owner. (see Cooper paragraph [0071], lines 1-4; paragraph [0298], lines 1-3: report unauthorized content usage)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Benaloh as taught by Cooper to enable the capability for providing the second set of information to the content owner. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Cooper in order to enable the capability to mark content files with an authenticated digital signature that uniquely identifies the source. (see Cooper paragraph [0017], lines 7-13)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlton V. Johnson whose telephone number is 571-270-1032. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday , 8:00 - 5:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on 571-272-4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Carlton V. Johnson
Examiner
Art Unit 2136

CVJ
May 21, 2007

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5/29/07